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Troop Pullback Accord Signed at Kilometer 101;  
Kissinger, Sadat Plan Separate Missions to Syria

## Agreement Limits Forces, Types of Weapons

By Henry Tanner

ON THE CAIRO-SUEZ HIGHWAY, Egypt, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The chiefs of staff of the Egyptian and Israeli Armies, flanked by a United Nations general and two American diplomats, put their signatures here today to an agreement on the disengagement of their tangled military forces on the Suez Canal.

The agreement gives the military representatives of the two sides five days to work out the practical details of the actual disengagement. Their talks will be here at this checkpoint, which is called Kilometer 101 because that is the distance from Cairo.

Disengagement operations will begin two days after the end of the talks here and must be completed within 40 days, according to today's text.

The one-hour signing ceremony took place in the same heavily guarded UN tent next to the highway where generals of the two sides signed a cease-fire agreement on Nov. 11.

Giscard and Elazar

Today's signers were Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy of Egypt and Lt. Gen. David Elazar of Israel. Lt. Gen. Ennio Silivruo, the Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force, presided at the ceremony.

The Americans present were Carole Mohr, a legal counselor of the State Department, and Harold Saunders, the Middle East expert on the White House staff of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. They had gone to Cairo this morning from Israel. Lt. Saunders carried a large manila envelope containing the documents to be signed as he entered the tent ahead of the Egyptian and Israeli generals.

Photographers were not allowed to enter the closed tent, contrary to the cease-fire signing ceremony in November. The Egyptian side, it was reported, did not want to have pictures taken.

The agreement signed here was one of two texts that have come out of Mr. Kissinger's week of whirlwind diplomacy. The second text, which deals with the size of the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the "disengagement zone" and the number and categories of heavy weapons they are permitted to keep, was signed in Jerusalem this morning by Premier Golda Meir and in Aswan at midday by President Anwar Sadat, both in the presence of Mr. Kissinger. This second text is expected to be kept secret for some time.

The document signed by General Gamasy and Elazar was made public tonight. Accompanied by detailed maps, it defines the new positions that the armed forces of the two sides and the UNEF will occupy in the Sinai.

The document states that both the Egyptian forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal and the Israeli forces on the western side of the Mitla and El Gedy Passes in the Sinai will be limited in armament and numerical strength.

It is understood that Israeli forces will withdraw to positions which would place them to the west of the strategic mountain passes that dominate the Sinai.

New York Times correspondent Bernard Gwertzman, traveling with Mr. Kissinger's party, quoted a senior U.S. official as saying the following points should be noted about the agreement:

• The Egyptian zone on the east bank of the Suez Canal was eight to 12 kilometers deep.

• The United Nations buffer zone between Israeli and Egyptian forces was six to eight kilometers wide.

• The Israeli zone, eight to 12 kilometers wide, was also an area subject to arms control.

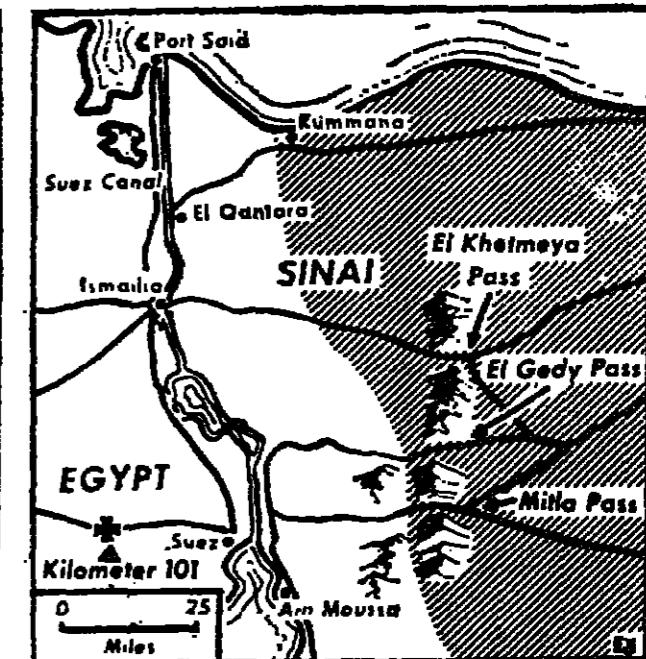
• In both areas control zones, with sides have exactly the same

limitations. Thus if Egypt, as reported, is barred from ground-to-air missiles in its zone, the Israeli are also.

The senior official said that there were two likely reasons for Egypt's agreeing to rather limited military forces on the east bank. One reason—which he rejected

was that Mr. Sadat was playing an "elaborate con game." The other, which he accepted, was that Mr. Sadat was serious about exploring the possibility of a permanent peace.

The text signed here states that this agreement is not regarded (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Map at left shows the area along the Suez Canal held at present by Egyptian and Israeli forces (shaded). At right, approximate positions set by accord are indicated.

## U.S. Optimistic on Damascus' Attitude

## Attention Focuses on Golan Front

By Bernard Gwertzman

LUKOR, Egypt, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt both said today that they would press Syria to enter into disengagement talks with Israel similar to those that ended successfully with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli

separation of forces agreement this morning.

Speaking to newsmen in Aswan, Mr. Sadat said he was "committed for disengagement on the Syrian front" and would seek to get such talks started when he meets with Syrian President Faisal al-Assad in Damascus tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to

Mr. Sadat, said that the Egyptian President "always told me that disengagement in Egypt should be followed by disengagement on the Syrian front." He said that he would inform Syrian leaders on Sunday, when he goes to Damascus, that the United States "was prepared to make the same effort on disengagement on the Syrian front that it made on the Egyptian front."

## Citadel of Monuments

After the news conference, Mr. Kissinger came to this citadel of ancient Egyptian monuments for some sightseeing before going on to Aswan, Jordan tomorrow. He will return to Washington Sunday night.

Syria up to now has boycotted the Geneva peace conference and refused to enter into disengagement talks with Israel. Israel has expressed a readiness to deal with Syria once Syria turns over a list of the prisoners it captured during the October war.

On the way to Aswan from Ismailia this morning, a senior American official said that Syria had given an indication that it was "thinking much more seriously than ever before" about entering into disengagement talks with Israel.

The official told newsmen that the optimism stemmed in part from a cable received by Mr. Kissinger this morning reporting on Syrian reaction to disengagement.

## One Front Cited

But American officials also believed that now that the Egyptians had concluded a disengagement agreement with Israel, the Syrians would find it more difficult to remain isolated from the negotiations since Egypt could be expected to press hard for their entering into talks. Mr. Sadat has always—and he did again today—referred to Syria and Egypt as "one front."

A clearer picture of Syria's intentions about negotiations and the Israeli prisoners was expected to emerge after Mr. Sadat (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Israeli Officials Are Pleased, Hopeful Over New Accord

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (NYT).

Viewed from Jerusalem, the disengagement accord signed with Egypt today holds out the promise of a genuinely observed cease-fire and the possibility of much more.

The widespread initial reaction here is that Israel got a good deal at a reasonable price.

This is strong among the officials who participated in the exhausting weekend negotiations that led to the agreement.

They are in the main pragmatic men, seasoned by years of diplomatic frustration and inclined as a result to a fundamental distrust of Arab motives. Nonetheless, they seemed pleased by the provisions of the agreement, gratified by the manner in which it was reached and hopeful that it can provide the basis for a similar compromise with Syria. Some are even flirting with the

notion that the agreement reflects a genuine reordering of priorities in Egypt.

One of these personally skeptical men speculated today that it is possible that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has made a fundamental decision to concentrate his attention on rebuilding his country's economy and society rather than military.

"It is possible—just possible—that he has decided to get the Israeli issue partly out of the way so he can focus on other things," the official said. "If that is true, then this agreement means more than any of us realize."

Although they are less likely to discuss it, the agreement marks a watershed of sorts in Israeli thinking as well. It is the first time since 1967 that Israel has voluntarily agreed to withdraw an inch from the Arab

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Moorer Says He Got Diverted Data



Adm. Thomas H. Moorer

sue to him, we'll deal with it at that time.

Before the judge suspended the hearing, Mr. St. Clair today conducted a long, highly technical cross-examination of members of a six-man panel of experts who had investigated the 18 1/2-minute gap in a tape of a June 20, 1972, conversation between the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

President and H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff.

On Tuesday the experts reported as their unanimous finding that the obliteration of 18 1/2 minutes of the tape was the result of at least five separate erasures and re-recordings in

curate. The matter is not conclusive and should be investigated by a grand jury.

He was asked whether the President would testify if called by the grand jury.

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## After Iran Oil Deal Collapses

## Belgian Premier, Socialist Ministers Resign

From Wire Dispatches  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Premier Edmond Leburton and the eight other Socialist ministers in Belgium's coalition government have resigned. Labor Minister Ernest Glime told the national radio tonight.

He said the Socialist ministers would inform their Social Christian and Liberal colleagues of their decision at an emergency cabinet meeting tonight.

The resignations effectively end Belgium's three-party coalition apart in a crisis over Iran's

decision not to take part in a joint project to build a \$200-million oil refinery in eastern Belgium, near Liege.

It was announced here on Wednesday that Iran had canceled the project, but government officials said today that the cancellation occurred before the Belgian government had made its position on the plan known to Iran. The reaffirmation of the project took into account the Belgian stance on the project, relayed to Iran yesterday, which included a request for further negotiations.

## Iran Would Increase Oil Flow If It Gets U.S. Commodities

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Iran has asked the United States to guarantee the delivery of a long list of vital commodities in exchange for increasing oil production for the industrial world, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The price tag on the Iranian "shopping list," which contains about 15 items deemed essential to Iranian development, has not yet been calculated. However, the officials said it includes a number of commodities which already are, or soon will be, in short supply in the United States.

Iran provides small but increasing amounts of oil to the United States and U.S. energy exports count on it to fill some of the gap caused by the Arab embargo. It also is the largest source of non-Arab oil for Europe and Japan. Iranian oil production is now

running at about 6 million barrels a day, a slight increase since the Arab embargo was imposed. However, the governments of almost all industrial countries are hopeful that it will increase production to 8 million barrels as quickly as possible.

According to officials here, the Iranian shopping list means that the Tehran government "is definitely using oil as lever" to protect its long-term supplies of finished and semifinished products. However, the officials concede that the Iranian request has placed the United States in a "tough" position because of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's publicly stated opposition to unilateral deals between oil-consuming and oil-producing nations.

At a press conference on Jan. 10, Mr. Kissinger criticized efforts of any country to "lead a march" on its industrial allies by engaging in competition without concern for the environment concerned.

It was assumed he was referring primarily to Japan, France and Britain. France recently concluded the initial portion of a vast swap of petroleum for arms and technology with Saudi Arabia.

Another difficulty mentioned by officials here is that the government is under pressure from some sectors of the economy affected by charges to apply export controls or other measures to prevent certain commodities from flowing out of the country.

"There has been a dislocation in the domestic economy and there is labor union interest as well," an official said. "The oil-producing countries have seen the handwriting on the wall and they want to protect their sources of supply."

According to the officials, the Iranian list was handed to the State Department in December. Iranian officials said that similar lists are being provided to other consumers of Iranian oil in Japan and Europe. The State Department and Commerce Department are now studying what, if anything, can be done to satisfy the request, which is said to include such items as cement, steel I-beams, reinforcing rods, copper sheeting, aluminum, various synthetic fibers and rubber, and polypropylene and polyethylene plastics.

Also included are a number of petrochemical derivatives known as "feedstocks." These are the partly refined materials from which many types of plastic products are made. Because of the shortage of petrochemicals, world competition for feedstocks is already sharp.

## W. Germany, Russia Clear Iran Gas Deal

BONN, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union and West Germany agreed today to join in a multi-million-dollar deal with Iran involving natural gas supplies to the Germans.

Both Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and the Iranian list was handed to the State Department in December. Iranian officials said that similar lists are being provided to other consumers of Iranian oil in Japan and Europe. The State Department and Commerce Department are now studying what, if anything, can be done to satisfy the request, which is said to include such items as cement, steel I-beams, reinforcing rods, copper sheeting, aluminum, various synthetic fibers and rubber, and polypropylene and polyethylene plastics.

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Mr. Friderichs mentioned no sum. He said details can be settled only after talks with Iran but that the deal would involve large-scale Iranian overland supplies of natural gas to the Soviet Union.

In turn, the Russians would pipe similar amounts of their own natural gas overland to West Germany, which already expects to get seven billion cubic meters of Soviet gas annually by 1979 under an older gas-for-steel-pipes deal, Mr. Friderichs said.

**Novikov-Brandt Talks**

He said the gas deal was the most important result of the discussions, which ended with talks between Mr. Novikov and Chancellor Willy Brandt today.

Mr. Novikov and Mr. Friderichs also signed a paper worked out by a joint ad hoc committee in which both countries laid down general guidelines for greatly increased long-term economic cooperation.

The paper foresees exchanges of West German investment funds, know-how, consumer goods, machines, industrial plants and equipment for Soviet raw materials and energy resources.

In a joint news conference with Mr. Novikov, Mr. Friderichs said the biggest Soviet-German cooperation project so far discussed—a steel complex in Russia—is still snagged on financing details. However, he said technical and economic issues have been cleared for the 2.3-billion-dollar (\$850 million) deal.

West Germany would construct the steel complex at Kursk, 300 miles southwest of Moscow. Kursk was the scene of World War II's biggest tank battle between the Russians and Nazi Germany.

The weekly said the largest producer was Saudi Arabia, which had stepped up production last year by an estimated 25.7 percent to 375.5 million metric tons.

## Oil Production In Middle East Up by 13% in '73

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Middle East oil production rose by an estimated 13 percent in 1973 despite cutbacks by some Arab nations in the last quarter, the Middle East Economic Digest said today.

The independent economic weekly warned that accurate statistics had been lacking since the Arab "oil weapon" was brought into play in October.

But it estimated total Middle East oil production for 1973 at 12.12 billion metric tons, about 4.5 percent of world output.

The weekly said the largest producer was Saudi Arabia, which had stepped up production last year by an estimated 25.7 percent to 375.5 million metric tons.

## British-Italian 'Fuel War' Strands Tourists, but Flights Will Resume

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Department of Trade and Industry said tonight Italian charter planes would be refueled in Britain, thus apparently ending a "fuel war" between the two countries that had stranded hundreds of British tourists.

A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents said the decision probably would mean that charter flights between Italy and Britain would be back to normal tomorrow following today's disruptions.

"We assume that the Italian authorities will now lift their ban on British charter aircraft and that services will operate normally tomorrow," he said.

The decision followed a ban on British charter flights into Italy which was announced in Rome midnight Thursday in retaliation for Britain's refusal earlier this month to refuel a plane operated by the Italian charter firm SAM.

British airport officials said SAM's fuel quota had been cut like other lines by 25 percent according to a new allocation system to cope with the oil shortage.

Earlier, Laborite Edward Bishop spoke about Britain being treated in "a most humiliating way" by one of its Common Market partners.

"We want less harmonization and a little more harmony inside the alliance," Mr. Bishop said.

Meanwhile, several hundred tourists waited at airports for flights to Italy.



PRESS BRIEFING—Commander of UN Mideast forces, Gen. Ennio Sillasvuo, announcing to newsmen at Kilometer 101 the signing Friday of troop-withdrawal agreement.

## Israeli Officials Are Pleased, Hopeful Over New Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

At first it was believed that the Iranians were tired that the government had missed the deadline for a few hours, but Economics Minister Willy Claes, a Socialist and an architect of the plan, said tonight it was because the cabinet had imposed new conditions when it gave its approval.

The government said the final decision would have to be approved by the Belgian parliament and also meet Dutch concern about environmental damage.

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The Socialists' partners, the Social Christians and the Liberals, consider the plan as state interference in the private sector of the economy.

For Israel, the major benefits of the agreement include the following:

• A stabilization of the cease-fire and an end to the so-called war of attrition along the canal front. This is expected to lead in the near future to at least a partial demobilization of the reserves and a boost for both the national economy and morale.

• A military defensible front line, not as good as the Suez Canal itself, perhaps, but defensible with limited forces.

• The beginning of a normalization of its relations with Egypt and, Israelis feel, another dent made in the pan-Arab policy of negotiations. Rightly or wrongly, the Israelis are convinced that Mr. Kissinger has played straight with them and fairly represented their views to the other side.

• A major involvement of American prestige with the outcome of the situation in the Middle East. The Israelis acknowledge that this has always been implicit in the fabric of Israeli-American relations, but they feel it is more visible than ever in the wake of Mr. Kissinger's personal efforts.

The Israelis feel they have substantial assurance that Egypt will not again blockade the strategic straits of Bab el Mandeb, as it did during the October war. Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, announced today he was quitting the army to protest the government's agreement to withdraw Israeli forces from the Suez battlefield, wire dispatches said.

"Minutes" after Egyptian and Israeli generals signed the disengagement pact, a spokesman for Gen. Sharon and for the Likud, the general's rightist opposition political bloc, which represented Premier Golda Meir in the

Rights Opposition

There is still skepticism here, of course. The rightist opposition is vigorously opposed to both the terms of the agreement and the handling fashion in which it was reached. This view was reflected in the critical editorials printed today in both the mass-circulation afternoon papers, Maariv and Yediot Aharonot.

[A hero] of the October war, Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, announced today he was quitting the army to protest the government's agreement to withdraw Israeli forces from the Suez battlefield, wire dispatches said.

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## Soaring Oil Prices Threaten Third World

(Continued from Page 1)  
two sides by the oil price problem. The cost of oil is expected to jump to \$150 million this year, up from \$180 million last year. One of the most important ways it earns currency to pay for its oil is through tourism. But the expected unemployment and cutbacks in airline traffic throughout the world this year could reduce the tourist trade substantially.

Economist Milton Friedman, returning from a trip to Brazil recently, referred to that nation's economic progress as a new "economic miracle," perhaps ranking with the postwar recoveries of Japan and West Germany.

Several high U.S. officials fear the twin evils of higher oil prices and scarce fertilizer could suddenly shatter the miracle and reduce economic growth in that country well below the 10 percent rate it has recently enjoyed.

The oil shortage in Brazil is expected to slow sharply the creation of new jobs and construction of new factories.

The major oil-producing nations, by some estimates, can expect to sum up in one word: hunger. The most recent rice crop will have to be spread more thinly. The country will have to limp along at old levels of hunger," disheartened Washington economist said.

In Africa, too, there are problems. Even Kenya, which has a large modern sector in its economy, will have hard times meeting its higher price of oil. The World Bank estimates that the bill for Kenya's oil needs this year will rise to \$115 million compared with last year's \$40 million.

Like Thailand, Kenya can expect to suffer some reduction in its earnings from tourism.

Little Help Seen

What hope is there for alleviating the situation?

The United States and other big, industrialized countries—saddled as they are with their own oil problems—are not likely to do much to step up their assistance to the poor nations.

The key to any solution thus must rest with the oil-producing nations, particularly Saudi Arabia and the other Middle Eastern oil powers.

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But none of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) contributed more than \$1 million to UNDP, which this year expects to receive a total of more than \$300 million from donor nations.

## Pact Limits Size of Forces

## Suez Troop Pullback Accord Is Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

as a "final peace agreement" but constitutes a first step toward peace under Resolution 338 of the UN Security Council.

Resolution 338, which the council adopted on Oct. 22, called on the parties to start immediately with the implementation of the council's basic Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, calling for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for just and lasting peace with secure and recognized boundaries.

The reference to Resolution 338, in the last paragraph of the text signed here today, thus provides a formal linkage of today's agreement with the overall settlement desired by Egypt and the other Arab countries.

It is believed that this linkage was made more specific in verbal undertakings made by Mr. Kissinger in behalf of the Israeli and Egyptian governments.

"I wouldn't say the signing is an historical moment," Gen. Elazar said, appearing somber. "The future will tell if it is an historical agreement."

No cease-fire violation was reported for the first time since the war last fall, UPI reported. The signings touched off wild celebrations by frontline soldiers. An Israeli national radio reporter on the front said Egyptian troops fired their rifles into the air and sent up firework.

Israeli troops, most of them reservists, said they were very happy and hoped the agreement would speed up their return from uniform.

[UPI] said Israel will keep control of Ras Sudar, 25 miles south of the canal, and the oil fields farther south at Abu Rodeis.

The agreement was signed on the 25th day of the cease-fire and followed daily flares along the canal front, where most of the 30 Israeli dead and 118 wounded have fallen in combat since the cease-fire went into effect.

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Gen. Elazar said the thinning out of the Egyptian forces east of the Suez Canal itself, perhaps, but defensible with limited forces.

He told Israeli television that today's agreement was based on what he called "normalization of the region" including the dredging of the Suez Canal immediately following the separation of forces.

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## 1 Is It

## Nixon Foundation Accountant Reports Tax Agency Audit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service is auditing the tax returns of the Richard Nixon Foundation, addition to President Nixon's personal tax returns. Arthur C. Blech, the President's accountant, closed yesterday.

The foundation, created in 1969 to finance and construct a library to house Mr. Nixon's personal papers, is a relatively small operation so far, according to its tax returns. Its net worth at the end of 1972, the latest year for which the figures are available, was \$114,076.

Unlike individual returns, the returns of foundations are completely confidential. One is kept secret by the IRS, another, containing information about income and outgo, is available for public inspection at IRS offices.

The public portions of the tax returns of the Richard Nixon Foundation raise a number of questions about its operations.

**Legal Requirement**  
The returns also appear, on their face, to contain errors and omit a considerable amount of information required by law to be included.

No return at all was filed by the foundation in 1969, despite the fact that revenue officials said it had statutory requirement that return be filed for the first year of any organization that has been granted tax-exempt status.

Among the many other questions raised by the foundation's returns are these:

• Is the foundation keeping large quantities of cash in bank accounts that pay no interest, and so, why? The foundation's 1972 return shows cash on hand at the start of the year of \$38,902 and at the end of the year of \$36,592, but no income from interest.

• Is the foundation following a policy of promptly liquidating all the contributions it receives in the form of stock? A total of only \$143 in dividends is listed as ever having been received by the foundation, and that was in 1972—though it has owned dividend-paying stocks in each year starting with 1970. Mr. Blech said that much of the dividend-paying stock was received in December, 1970 and 1971, and sold the next month and that therefore, no dividends were received. He said that all dividends received were reported.

• From whom is the foundation renting office space, and why does the rent vary so? Rent was listed as \$10,000 expenditure item in 1970, at \$15,38 in 1971 and at \$5,500 in 1972. Mr. Blech had cut off questioning about the foundation's returns before this question could be put to him.

Mr. Blech refused to answer most questions about the foundation's returns on the grounds that he did not have time to "view the returns because he is busy supplying information to the IRS and the congressional Joint Committee on

Tax

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CALIFORNIA DRAMA—Young woman at right clings to debris while awaiting rescue by policemen from raging flood water in Yreka, in northern California, this week. She was subsequently pulled to safety.

### Storms Batter U.S. Northwest; 16 Dead, Damage Is Heavy

SEATTLE, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sixteen deaths and millions of dollars in damage have been caused by winter storms in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana.

More rain and strong winds

hit the Pacific Coast today as clean-up efforts continued from the storms, which had abated yesterday.

Nine persons died Wednesday night when a mudslide near Canyonville, Ore., swept away a telephone company blockhouse

where they were working. Oregon Gov. Tom McCall said damage in the state was about \$35 million.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan declared four northern counties disaster areas, and officials estimated damage at \$19 million.

### Oil Reserves Of U.S. Navy Seen Periled

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—A Navy officer who has submitted his resignation to protest administration policy told Congress yesterday that new wells drilled by the Standard Oil Co. of California may be drawing oil from the Elk Hills Petroleum Reserve.

Lt. Comdr. Kirby Brant, deputy director of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Shale Oil Reserves, said there was nothing illegal about the company's operation

because "they're drilling on their own land," but a contract provision may give the Navy a weapon to stop further production.

"We want to keep the oil in the ground," he said. Comdr. Brant, testifying reluctantly under oath in response to a subpoena of the subcommittee on public lands of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, explained that he had submitted his resignation because of opposition to an administration proposal to develop the Elk Hills Reserve for production during the present energy crisis.

Oil Could Be Vital

"I firmly believe that the present law reserving this oil for national defense (which I read with good historical backing as being equivalent to saying 'war') is wise and that peaceful exploitation of the vast petroleum reserves might well cost lives in some future armed conflict," his letter of resignation said.

"Consequently, I have become increasingly resentful of the fact that obedience to my superiors and loyalty to the administration have forced me to lend assistance, however small, to subverting that law or changing it."

The officer, who had been quoted by the Los Angeles Times and the International Herald Tribune on Monday as having said he refused to "write any more lies" in support of administration policy, explained:

"In that effort [of interpretation] I played a part in arriving at wording which it was felt would give with the statutes. I felt I should not contribute my expertise to policy which I disagree with."

He suggested there had been other instances in which he had been influenced to write "less than the truth," but he gave no examples.

The Pennsylvania Service Sta-

—The Pennsylvania Service Sta-



## Criticism Grows Harsher

## Soviet Press Portrays U.S. As Reeling From Problems

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (NYT).— For the ordinary Soviet citizen, the ideological message in his daily newspapers is clear: The United States is a good place to keep in touch with, but no place to live.

The Soviet Union, which has accused Alexander I Solzhenitsyn of trying to sabotage East-West accommodation with his critical new book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," has become increasingly harsh toward the United States in its official press during the last few months.

Some criticisms evoke the student rhetoric that characterized the cold war. Nonetheless, the image of the United States, which mellowed appreciably before Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev visited the United States in June, is still

## Skylab-3 Gyro Falters Again

HOUSTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A Skylab control gyroscope faltered again today, but mission control remained optimistic that the mechanism would last the final three weeks of the flight.

Ground controllers said they exhausted their "bag of tricks" for preventing the malfunction, which began seven weeks ago. It was the second day in a row the gyro faltered, but it did not prevent controllers from scheduling a photo survey of the earth today.

Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue slept two hours late on their day off today and planned to take their weekly showers and rest most of the day except for the picture sweep and several hours of sun-watching.

## Heath Invites Union Chiefs to Economic Talks

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).— Prime Minister Edward Heath has invited trade union leaders to talks on Monday about Britain's industrial and economic crisis.

Energy Minister Lord Carrington will also attend the talks, Mr. Heath told the House of Commons today.

The discussions will center on the three-day work week in industry, the general economic situation and union attitudes.

From exchanges in Parliament it appeared certain that Mr. Heath had ruled out calling a general election on Feb. 7, the earliest possible date and the one that had been most widely tipped.

## Huntley Has Surgery

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 18 (AP).—Chef Huntley, 62, former NBC television newscaster, underwent surgery for abdominal cancer yesterday, a spokesman for St. Vincent's Hospital here said today. Mr. Huntley was reported to be in satisfactory condition. Mr. Huntley retired from NBC in 1969.

## Saigon Force Lands, Removes Chinese Flag on Disputed Isle

By H.D.S. Greenway

Saigon, Jan. 18 (WFP).—A spokesman for the South Vietnamese Navy said that units had landed and torn down a Chinese flag on Robert Island, one of the Paracel group.

The Chinese, who had reportedly been occupying the island, already left when the South Vietnamese landed, he said. Two gunboats were seen departing the area in the direction of Duncan Island about 30 miles.

Trung Hien, a government spokesman, told reporters this morning that his government only trying to make sure its rights were not violated. "If there were violations, we can be assured that we have the necessary conditions to

say that a Chinese flag was planted on the island, if the Chinese did nothing to protect it, the flag was nothing but a piece of cloth."

A naval spokesman said that more South Vietnamese had been dispatched to the island Saturday, he said, more ships would be sent to

Paracels, bringing South Vietnamese strength in the archipelago up to 11 ships.

Two ships dispatched Friday used a destroyer, two cutters and two landing craft, the spokesman said.

Hien denied reports of clashes between the Chinese and South Vietnamese and that South Vietnamese's war was there only to watch these movements. He said that could be launched over imminent incidents and, therefore, his government was being war.

Paracels are more than 100 miles from the mainland in South China Sea—almost 100 miles from the coast of Vietnam and China's Hainan Island. The islands, previously known for their large deposits of tin, have been disputed for many years. The



United Press International  
SWALLOWED UP—This man was so thoroughly engrossed in reading his book that he didn't notice the photographer who took an optical-illusion shot of him near the stone lions in Houston's Hermann Park.

## Solzhenitsyn Assails Critics As Liars, Distorting His Work

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (WFP).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn today called official accusations against him lies and accused the authorities of distorting his new book "to encourage my uninformed countrymen against me."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn also revealed that there are at least three additional sections to his new work, "The Gulag Archipelago." The edition of the book published in Paris last month is marked "I and II" and Mr. Solzhenitsyn today referred to previously unnumbered parts III, IV and V.

In a written statement made available to foreign correspondents, Mr. Solzhenitsyn blamed the Soviet security police, the KGB, for the fact that "The Gulag Archipelago" has been published now. And he invited the authorities to accept his invitation to look honestly at the crimes of the past.

"What a catharsis it would be for the country!" the author wrote.

Attacker Read Book

Much of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statement is a refutation of specific accusations made against him in virulent official criticism published here this week. One of these attacks, he said, revealed that the critic had read a copy of his book which the KGB seized in Leningrad in August. This was clear, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, because the criticism referred to unpub-

lished material in parts IV and V of the manuscript.

Only after the KGB seized the manuscript, he said, did he decide to publish the book abroad. He called the KGB a reactionary force.

The woman who revealed where a copy of "Gulag" was hidden killed herself in Leningrad shortly afterward. She had been subjected to prolonged interrogation, according to an earlier statement from Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

"I saw a sign from God in their seizure of the book," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. "It meant that the time had come."

He compared this sign to the witch's third apparition in Macbeth. The witch told the king that he "shall never vanquish'd be until Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him." Later the wood appeared to move on his castle.

Official statements have charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book was deliberately withheld until last month to insure maximum publicity for it in the West.

Spokesmen for the author have said the book was rushed into print as soon as Mr. Solzhenitsyn decided to publish it.

The Bloody Past

The attacks against him and his book, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said today, revealed official fear of any open discussion of the past.

They reveal how tenaciously [the authorities] adhere to the bloody past, and how they want to drag this mired into the future...

Even the threat of moral condemnation—without any more serious punishment to those who participated in past crimes—is more than the authorities can bear, he charged.

Travel to Spain Up 6.3%

MADRID, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A total of 34,550,406 foreign tourists visited Spain last year, an increase of 6.3 percent over the number of visitors in 1972. The country's total population is estimated at 31.5 million.

In detailing the Western energy crisis, the Soviet press has almost daily depicted Americans as shivering in the semi-darkness while their cars lie idle. The fuel shortage, the Soviet press insists, is actually the fault of the American oil monopolies.

More than 40 have been killed and hundreds wounded in almost daily rocket and shelling attacks on the capital since Dec. 23. Most of the blasts have been in the early morning.

One of the 122-mm. rockets fired today hit the grounds of a high school, killing a laborer and wounding two persons. The second rocket exploded atop an apartment building, injuring two persons.

The military command said operations were continuing against insurgents entrenched five to seven miles northwest of the city, but no progress was reported.

—Sihanouk Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk has charged that a move is afoot to try to get U.S. air intervention in Cambodia on the "false pretext" that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were involved in fighting there. Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said yesterday.

The Senate Democratic leader made public a telegram he received from Prince Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian chief of state, who now is heading forces seeking to topple the regime of Lon Nol.

Prince Sihanouk said, "I have the honor to affirm to you with complete sincerity and loyalty that the armed offensive against the armies of the Phnom Penh regime is purely a Cambodian affair, an operation in which the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese Liberation Front have absolutely no part."

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## With Army, New Curbs, Arrests

By Don Oberdorfer

JAKARTA, Jan. 18 (WFP).—A growing exercise of governmental power and authority brought an uneasy peace here yesterday after two days of rioting, burning and looting during which 11 persons reportedly were killed and 101 injured.

With reinforcements from East Java, troops sealed off the University of Indonesia campus and displayed a much greater presence in the streets of the capital. Several youth leaders, including the chairman of the Indonesia University student council, were among more than 100 persons reported arrested yesterday.

Arrests continued today, and adult intellectuals and critics of the government were among those reported seized. Adm. Sudono, deputy chief of the security agency, told a student group that 410 persons are on a list to be arrested, including those thought to be members of the "brain trust" behind the rioting.

The orgy of destruction, largely directed against products and symbols of Japan, erupted during the state visit of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka. He returned home yesterday morning.

He went by helicopter to the airport from the Presidential Palace, where he had been confined for his safety since his arrival Monday night, cancelling many scheduled outings.

Emergency Meeting

President Suharto and his chief cabinet ministers and military aides returned to the palace by helicopter, after seeing Mr. Tanaka off, and convened an emergency cabinet meeting.

Mr. Wilker, who insisted that Israel's official intelligence service, Mossad, was behind the slaying, said that, although it could not be excluded that Mr. Bouchiki was important, there was nothing concrete to suggest he was a member of the Black September organization.

He said the Lillehammer group of Mossad agents was hunting Black September leader Ali Basal Salame, who was behind the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

The prosecutor demanded 6 1/2 years each for Marianne Gladnikoff, a native of Sweden and Zvi Steinberg, 30, and Michael Dorf, 27, both of Israel; seven years for Sylvia Rafael, 36, of South Africa; and nine years for Abraham Gehmer, 36, former first secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Paris, and Dan Aerbil, 27, a Danish-born businessman.

But Mr. Wilker said that, should the court conclude that Mr. Bouchiki was killed through negligence, he would submit that manslaughter took place under "extremely aggravating circumstances" for which he demanded a maximum sentence of three years in prison.

Should the accused only be found guilty of espionage on behalf of Israel, he asked 18 months in prison as the limit.

French Seize Ship

BORDEAUX, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The police today charged a fourth man with kidnapping and gravely injuring Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the American oil billion-

aire.

They identified him as Giuseppe Lamantia, 42, who was arrested two days ago on drug charges.

Mr. Lamantia was arrested after banknotes which formed part of the ransom for the youth's release were found in his cellar.

He is believed to have been a member of a drug trafficking gang known as "the Calabrian band," which police say was connected with the kidnapping.

U.S. officials identified the woman as Billa A. Stewart, wife of William Stewart, an accountant with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

South Vietnamese police took Mrs. Stewart into custody and an embassy official accompanied her as counsel. U.S. authorities said she would probably be granted diplomatic immunity.

The demonstrators, protesting wage cuts and layoffs at the company, kept the shoppers penned up in the compound for three hours while South Vietnamese police and troops and officials of the U.S. Embassy talked to them.

The crowd dispersed peacefully late in the afternoon.

## Suharto Cracks Down on Jakarta Dissent

At a news conference the day after his return, Mr. Tanaka warned that similar demonstrations "may occur from now on" because of resentment in Southeast Asia of Japan's economic power and "misunderstanding" of Japan's business practices.

Looking concerned but not noticeably tired by his trip, the premier said that "Japan is ready to correct any wrongs if such exist on the part of the government and Japanese enterprises."

But he also warned that, if Japan were forced to close down its factories in Southeast Asia or decrease its enormous exports to countries in the region, they would face serious recession and unemployment.

Gertrude Findlay, secretary of the censorship board, said that the movies were banned

## Troubled Isle Bans Films on Assassinations

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The government of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, troubled by a 13-day-old general strike and anti-government marches, yesterday banned the showing of two movies on this West Indian island.

One is "The Day of the Jackal," dealing with a fictional attempt on the life of the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The other is a version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," which depicts the assassination of the ruler of ancient Rome.

Gertrude Findlay, secretary of the censorship board, said that the movies were banned—despite earlier permission to show them—because of present conditions on the island.

## Park Offers Peace Plan to North Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 18 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park proposed today a pact with North Korea calling for peaceful coexistence until the eventual attainment of national unification.

Mr. Park made the offer at a news conference when he was asked to comment on Pyongyang's repeated call for peace treaty to replace the 1953 truce agreement.

This was South Korea's first proposal for a nonaggression pact with the North, although Pyongyang had previously made a similar bid several times.

The North Korean proposal, first set forth in 1963, was different from Mr. Park's plan in that it called for U.S. withdrawal and mutual troop reductions. In 1972, Pyongyang changed to the peace treaty.

Mr. Park said that the proposed nonaggression pact should contain a pledge to the whole world by both sides to absolutely refrain from armed aggression on the other side. It should promise that both sides never interfere with each other's internal affairs and a provision that the present peace forces will be kept in force under any circumstances.

In contrast, the peace treaty, as first proposed officially by North Korea in 1972, would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the South and mutual reductions of troops to the level of 100,000 men.

Commenting on the North's proposal, Mr. Park said: "Even a child would know that it is aimed at making our national defense powerless and virtually disarming us for the purpose of invading the South at an opportune time for communization of the whole nation."

He charged that, besides using "camouflaged tactics," North Korea was pressing the treaty plan for propaganda purposes to claim that "while they desire peace, we in the South do not."

## State Demands Up to 9 Years For 6 Jews in Norway Killing

Oslo, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Norway's public prosecutor tonight demanded sentences ranging up to nine years in prison for six Jews on trial for complicity in the killing of a Moroccan waiter.

Prosecutor Hanssen Wilker made his summation today after about two weeks of proceedings in the so-called "Lillehammer affair."

He said that those defendant Jews who have suggested in statements that waiter Ahmed Bouchiki was an undercover Arab guerrilla got the wrong man.

Mr. Wilker, who insisted that Israel's official intelligence service, Mossad, was behind the slaying, said that, although it could not be excluded that Mr. Bouchiki was important, there was nothing concrete to suggest he was a member of the Black September organization.

He said the Lillehammer group of Mossad agents was hunting Black September leader Ali Basal Salame, who was behind the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

Witnesses said the woman tried to drive through a picket line out of the commissary compound in suburban Newport. She apparently panicked when, the demonstrators stoned her car and jumped on it, they said.

U.S. officials identified the woman as Billa A. Stewart, wife of William Stewart, an accountant with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Commenting on the North's proposal, Mr. Park said: "Even a child would know that it is aimed at making our national defense powerless and virtually disarming us for the purpose of invading the South at an opportune time for communization of the whole nation."

He charged that, besides using "camouflaged tactics," North Korea

## LONDON THEATER

## A Season for South Africa at the Royal Court

By John Walker

**L**ONDON, Jan. 18 (HT).—The Royal Court Theatre once more deserves gratitude and admiration for its current South African season that takes in a play by Athol Fugard, "Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act," opening next week, plus two remarkable collaborations between Mr. Fugard and

and two fine black actors, John Kani and Winston Ntshona.

The first of these, "Sweat Band Is Dead," was a success at the Court's Theatre Upstairs last year. Their other collaboration, "The Island," is equally compelling and a similar expression of humanity under oppression, of the ability of man to survive any number of humiliations and yet retain dignity and generosity of spirit.

It is a theme that could easily seem sentimental. As I watched "The Island," a line of (I think) Hemingway kept recurring to me: "A man can be destroyed but never defeated." In the context of these plays that line rings true. They are celebrations, harsh and joyful, of spiritual victory.

More specifically, they are political plays, dealing directly with the oppression of black South Africans, making their point with devastating effect by showing how a rigid system of police control can warp lives and deny a people basic human rights.

"The Island" is concerned with two political prisoners. The title is a reference to Robben Island, a few miles from Cape Town, that forms South Africa's maximum security prison for African political offenders. It opens with a long mime scene that effectively suggests the back-breaking monotony of hard labor, before exploring the relationship between two prisoners who share a cell.

Their mutual dependence is altered when one of them receives news that his appeal

against sentence has been successful and that he has only three months longer to serve. It brings a reminder of what they had blotted out of their minds to survive—that there is a life outside the island where the restrictions are less.

"Sweat Band Is Dead" is correlated to "The Island," making the additional point that all South Africa is a political prison to the black inhabitants. It deals, in part, with the passbook system that governs the movement of black South Africans.

Sweat Band, poor, ignorant and confused, solves the problem of not being able to live where he wants to by switching his passbook for that of a dead African, so gaining a small measure of liberty at the loss of his own identity.

## Monologue

The play opens with a monologue, hardly related to what follows, but a brilliantly comic piece of social observation, an account by automobile workers of a day when Henry Ford came to visit the factory and everyone was issued clean overalls and instructed to smile. (Inevitably, the big boss arrives, takes two-second glances at the work area, clears and repainted for his visit, and abruptly departs.)

In both plays the political content is implicit, depending a great deal on what attitudes the audience brings with it. (Both have been performed in South

Africa.) The nearest either comes to direct comment is a prison performance of "Antigone" in "The Island" in which Mr. Ntshona delivers a speech condemning the rigidities of state rule with moving conviction, despite being handicapped by a wig made of hemp.

The plays' devastating impact owes much to the performances of Mr. Kani and Mr. Ntshona, who have been professional actors for less than a year. They are contrasting physical types—Mr. Kani, thin, quick and nervous; Mr. Ntshona, slower, plumper—as classic double-acts tend to be. Both create an immediate emotional rapport with the audience, living proof as it were that out of degrading conditions men can emerge with their humanity intact. Both plays are object lessons in how much can be achieved by minimal means: two actors alone on an almost empty stage.

At the Greenwich Theatre, Jonathan Miller's production of Ibsen's "Ghosts" is spare, low-keyed, intelligent and effective. It is the first of a season of "family romances" (a title Mr. Miller has borrowed from Freud) of three related plays, the others being Chekhov's "The Seagull" and Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Each deals with the relationship of mother and son and each has as a lesser theme a conflict between father and daughter. In each of the plays, the same actors will play the similar roles, of Oswald-Konstantin-Hamlet, Mrs. Alving-

South African playwright Athol Fugard, whose works are being produced in London.

Akardina-Gertrude, Manders-Trixie-Claudius and so on.

Ibsen about the play: "I thought the time had come when a few boundary marks had to be shifted. And it was much easier for me, as an older writer, to do this job than for many younger writers who might want to do something of the kind." Would that a few more elder writers today took the same attitude.

Irene Worth, as Mrs. Alving, often seems at odds with the rest of the cast, a tense performance that is sometimes effective but just as often not. Robert Stephens makes Manders almost sympathetic, a charmer who is unable to break out of the conventional limits of his time. Peter Eyre's nervy Oswald was passable but gave me early doubts about his forthcoming Hamlet. But it is an excellent beginning to an intriguing experiment.



## How Fashion and 'Necessity' Affect the Salesroom Prices

By Sourouj Melikian

**P**ARIS, Jan. 18 (HT).—In times of uncertainty, paintings and objects no longer in style do badly at auction.

This is particularly true of objects dear in the 1,000-franc-or-under category. This sum roughly corresponds to the most that small-scale secondhand dealers will spend without hesitation. From the buyer's point of view, this means that there are bargains to be had provided they stay away from those categories and subcategories considered by dealers to be easily marketable.

For example, at a sale conducted Monday by René Audat at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, certain art nouveau objects sold for high prices while others were practically given away.

There were two leaf-shaped utensils used for sweeping crumbs from a table. They were of pewter and had a design of molded leaves and corn—all in a beautiful flowing movement. Because they lacked a signature and had only a factory stamp (considered ignominious), they appealed to no one, and went for a laughable 46 francs 40. In times of greater optimism, the price might have been three times higher. But turn-of-the-century pewter, even though it may be in mint condition, is out of favor right now.

In contrast, costume jewelry of the same period sells like hot cakes and seems to be as expensive as ever. At the

same sale there were two small brooches with a very elegant twisted-leaf motif, and a brooch in the form of a big scarab, made of some red resin, vaguely like a ruby. It lot rose to 481 francs within seconds.

In the Arts Déco field, now, the time to buy Sheffield plate (silvered metal), which has now been very popular in France as is now at the bottom of the barrel. A very good set, including sugar bowl, cream pitcher and coffee pot, harking back to the 18th century, sold for 232 francs.

There are some quite extraordinary price contrasts among objects that do not differ widely aesthetically. Sheffield plate or any other kind of plate, worth very little—except for big trays, even though the pieces are decorated in exactly the same way and come from the same workshops.

A copper neo-Louis XV wash-

ing dish (made circa 1730-1750) plus a ladle of the same bronze made a mere 185 francs. Much later, a huge samovar fetched 47 francs—not a high price. Notice the 475 francs paid for a set of two oval dishes and a matching round dish, all in simple good taste with a neo-Louis XVI head border.

In contrast, a large rectangular tray with a horrible wood border, datable to the same period, brought a whopping 1,450 francs. Plate trays of this kind have trebled in value since April. Very small dealers are apparently convinced that they can make good sales with this sort of thing. Big dealers would hesitate to buy the tray—hey might have it on their hands for a year or two before finding a customer.

In fashion plays a role, so does "necessity." In that objects that are thought to be needed in a household hold their own in a crisis while trifuffles fall by the wayside. Large trays are considered "necessities" while samovars are not.

This line of reasoning was borne out at a sale of furniture conducted by Antoine Adje, also on Monday and also at Drouot. A small rectangular occasional table with a round top in the Louis XVI style dating to the late 18th or early 19th century fetched 400 francs—80 percent under the price it would have commanded several months ago. A very pretty, small rectangular table with a veneer of palisander and other woods, made in the 1870s, sold for 197 francs—half the going price earlier in the season. Both tables are fairly useless in practical terms, being too frail to hold more than a cup of tea—even that is dangerous; such tables are almost by definition wobbly.

A few seconds later, a low square table, of recent make and of English inspiration, came up for sale. Made of mahogany, it had semi-circular leaves on each side, typical of the furniture on transatlantic steamers between the two wars. It went for 1,044 francs, a very good price for an undistinguished piece.

**Some Paintings**

Finally, academic paintings by less well-known artists, which are ordinarily sought by dealers with limited means, are doing badly now. In ordinary times, dealers buy them and stock them until a favorable market is created—right now, it's too risky. Claude Robert sold a group of such paintings (again on Monday and again at Drouot), including a large scene by one Adolphe Labeyre. Labeyre was fond of nude women reclining on the grass or clustering in groups in pools. One of the nudes went for 174 francs. Another scene, meant to be erotic, by the standards of the 1880s, was bought for 386 francs. A touch of eroticism, however, attracts, normally multiples commercial value by two or three.

Surprisingly, several photos were sold to a man in Chicago who had apparently sent orders to the auctioneer's office. The American bought, among others, some seascapes—a picture called "Cliffs" for 290 francs and another unitled one for the same price. The auctioneer could hardly conceal his glee as he loudly intoned: "Adjugé à Monsieur Sawitch de Chicago." No more Americans like Mr. Sawitch of Chicago are lurking in the background, perhaps the market won't go into a slide after all.

**U.S. Orchestra Calls In Soviet Conductor**

**L**OS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Soviet conductor Gennady Rostropovich will arrive in Los Angeles from Moscow on Wednesday, to conduct the performances of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, substituting for Josef Krips, who is ill.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Music Center said that Mr. Krips, who is 73, has pneumonia and will be unable to conduct performances on Jan. 26, 27, and 28. The scheduled soloist at the performances is British mezzo-soprano Janet Baker.

Mr. Rostropovich and his wife, pianist Victoria Postnikova, have scheduled an additional Los Angeles concert in which they will play two Mozart piano sonatas.

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## around Galleries In Paris and Rome

### Paris

man. Galerie Daniel Templon, 10 Rue Beaumarchais, Paris 3, to Feb. 16. Bright plastic slabs stand like stones in this large gallery. At a distance their colors might call to mind a Pollock or a Kooning. Closer inspection reveals that Arman shovelled household garbage into plastic boxes and poured transparent plastic over it. There is a constant play of seduction and repulsion that traps the spectator in a paradox. For whom are these beautiful, disgusting, insulting tombstones?

Art d'Impressionnisme, Galerie Durand-Ruel, 37 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8, to March 16. The Durand-Ruel gallery has organized this exhibition to honor a memory of its founder, the art dealer to support the impressionists 100 years ago. Over 100 works are displayed, most of extremely fine quality, including paintings by Monet, Manet, Degas, Sisley, Boudin and Cézanne. 18 prints in all. All but one of these prints are on loan from private collections, which suggests what a wealth of beauty and delight a collector can find outside the museums.

Edouard Jones, Hotel de Sully, 62 Rue Saint Antoine, Paris 4, to Feb. 11. Edouard Jones (1573-1653) was an extremely active and influential architect who introduced his version of the Palladian style to England and left his mark on subsequent English architecture. The exhibition organized by the British Council is something like an 8-foot-high art book that has been unfolded to form a labyrinth of photographs, plans, books, original drawings and paintings included and the whole thing calls for absolute perusal.

Conte, Galerie Yoshii, 8 Avenue Malibron, Paris 8, to Feb. 28. This fairly new Japanese gallery is starting off the year with a show of some 15 works by Chaim Soutine. The dates range from 1931 to 1951 and the works include some very good items—portraits, landscapes and still lifes.

Dimas, Galerie Forum, 69 Quai de la Tournelle, Paris 5, to Jan. 25. Dimas paints stripes of color that are a play with chromatic gradations. Some paintings suggest a tumbling pile of fluted columns, others show the strips looping across the canvas or go about the construction of some more static and symmetrical patterns.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Rome

Contemporanea, Parking lot, Villa Borghese, through February. "Incontri Internazionali" which takes the responsibility for the colossal extravaganza called "Contemporanea" in the new underground parking lot that the

city of Rome found unpractical for cars, says in a mimeographed sheet that the "manifestation of international level presents an exhaustive panorama of all experiences of the avant-garde from 1968 until today." An absurd statement.

Most of the Americans represented, for instance, were at their zenith back in 1968 and even then the importance of some was manipulated by powerful gallery interests. Judging by the arbitrary presentation of its own immediate past, the knowledgeable Italian public, which has seen many pieces over and over again in its "avant-garde" shows, will be able to draw its own conclusions as to the international offerings and will not be fooled.

Market considerations and not interest in art as a cultural product have apparently motivated the promoters of this enterprise. Vast sums from unknowns have been poured into it.

The Degas, Spilimbergo, Nolanda, Columbus etc.—none of which have reached Rome before, if it must be said—are neither recent nor do they look real under the funeral lighting. They look like pieces

bought to be remaindered in an underdeveloped country and unloaded in an enormous bargain basement. "Contemporanea" is a publicity stunt, if nothing else, for a pressure group of a few international galleries which tries to limit our knowledge with its parochial and self-serving outlook instead of amplifying it.

The dry lessons and exhortations by the art-language and conceptual artists—the ideological drawings, etc.—are relatively recent but are best concentrated on the rarefied atmosphere of the most prestigious especially conceived for them. They are lost in this vast shadowy field.

There is a section for photography, where Diane Arbus, cold voyeurism, and exploitation of freaks exceed a political section and fares loaded with what is called "alternative information."

Art, theater, film, theater and music programs. The theater and music section, which started with Le Monte Young, will continue with other Americans especially brought to Rome along with presentations from local theater groups and promises to be more lively.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## ARTS AGENDA: Mozart in Salzburg

concerts Jan. 23 and 30 and Feb. 6 at Saint-Séverin Church and will include first performances of works by Dieter Kauffmann, Bruno Maderna, François Bayle, Bernard Parmegiani, and Stéphane Caillat. Another series, "Rencontres," will begin Feb. 12 at the Espace Pierre Cardin, with later concerts at the Maison de l'ORTF and at the Parvis de Sorbonne. The third cycle, "Musique à Ciel Ouvert," will take place nightly from Jan. 16 to 26 in the Saint-Séverin cloister. All are devoted to contemporary works, including a number of first performances.

A cycle of five recitals devoted to the sonatas of Schubert will be given by the pianist Noel Lee at the Salle Gaveau in Paris beginning Jan. 26 and continuing on successive Thursdays and Mondays to Feb. 11.

The 15th anniversary of the birth of the Belgian composer Albert Huybrechts (died 1938) will be marked in Brussels by a concert Jan. 22 of the Brussels Wind Quintet with pianist Robert Leuridan and soprano Bernadette Degelin, and by the performance of his "Chant d'Ange" by the Belgian National Orchestra under Edouard Van Remortel at a concert Feb. 17.

The new production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet," with choreography by Gabor Forrai for the sets and costumes and the conductor for both will be Michael Heise.

The Skidmore College Chorus will give a concert Jan. 20 at 2:30 p.m. in the cathedral of Reims, France. Admission is free.

Honegger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake" is being given a series of eight performances, ending Jan. 27, by the Lyons Opera, with Serge Baudo as musical director, and in a staging by Gaston Benhaim, with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp, and choreography by Vittorio Blagi. Claire Deluc is in the title role.

The Groupe de Recherches Musicales of the French Radio has scheduled three cycles of concerts in Paris through July. The first, under the title "Parole," began Jan. 16 and continues with



"Après le Bain,"  
an 1883 pastel  
by Edgar Degas,  
on view at  
Durand-Ruel  
in Paris.

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## THE ART OF FASHION

### Looking Back on the World of Paul Poiret

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 18 (IHT).—The Paul Poiret retrospective, which opened yesterday at the Musée Jacquemart André, goes beyond the usual, nostalgic exhibition of great fashions. It sheds light on Poiret's interest in art and the role he played in Dufy's career. Curator Julien Caïn said that he accepted the exhibition "not only because of the dresses, but above all because Poiret surrounded himself with the greatest artists of his time, including Dufy, Matisse and Van Dongen."

"Poiret launched Dufy," echoed art critic René Barotte, who was responsible for the art side of the exhibition. Yvonne Deslandres, head of the Union Française des Arts du Costume, handled the fashion end.

And Mrs. Poiret approves. She said: "It's excellent. I'm very pleased with it."

Mr. Barotte, who spent 18 months gathering documents, said that he mounted the exhibition for sentimental reasons. "You see, my father had a fashion house in 1904," he said. "A year later, a tailor named Poiret opened a shop next to him. Both men died destitute."

#### Dufy Fabrics

For the exhibition Mr. Barotte found paintings by Van Dongen, Dufy, de Segonzac, Poincaré, Degas, Marie Laurencin. He found several Dufys, including three tapestries the artist had made for Poiret's barge "Délices." In 1911, Poiret also asked Dufy to design fabrics for him—and lost him a year later to fabric manufacturer Paul Biniolini, who offered his fabrics to Poiret.

According to Palmer White, author of "Poiret" (IHT, Dec. 22, 1973), the designer picked up the idea from a children's school established in Vienna. White writes: "Poiret appreciated the naturalistic manner of the school, called 'Stylisierung,' and liked the flower patterns, derived from fabrics."

Poiret opened his school in 1911, installing the girls, aged 11 to 18, in the top part of his Faubourg Saint-Honoré fashion house. He gave them lunch and a bonus each time out of their designs was accepted.

"They'd sketch rapidly, then come back and work directly on oil and brush. Some were even better than just designing and painting objects or fabrics. They also designed theater sets and did interior decorating."

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Asked what it took to wear her husband's clothes, she said: "A great deal of distinction and simplicity." One of the dresses on display, which the organizers prudently covered with a coat, is slit up the side to the waist. Mrs. Poiret was less bashful. She reportedly wore it with nothing under.

She was her husband's favorite model. "Sure, he liked to make clothes for me. But he, above all, liked to go out with a well-dressed woman."

#### Les Martines

Then, Mrs. Poiret brought up the school her husband founded. It was the first one to have the idea of creating an art school for young girls.

That aspect of Poiret's work is included in the exhibition. The school was called Martine after Poiret's second daughter. The girls, Les Martines, are represented



Bottles by  
Poiret's  
Martines,  
in the show at  
the Musée  
Jacquemart  
André,  
Paris.

ed in the show with a room full of rugs, pottery, fabrics, glassware and painted furniture. The museum was not very keen on having the Martines, but Mrs. Poiret insisted.

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better than just designing and painting objects or fabrics. They also designed theater sets and did interior decorating."

One decorated Poiret's office.

"Put lots of plants in it," Poiret said, "so that when I get angry, I'll look like a wild animal pouncing out of a jungle."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new stage productions and films:

"Bone," a film written, directed and produced by Larry Cohen, is about a good-hearted black rapist (Yaphet Kotto), whose kicks are rendered minimal when the middle-class white woman he attacks (Joyce Van Patten) bossily urges him on," writes Vincent Canby. "Mr. Cohen apparently means the film to be a devastating comedy about social progress, or the lack of it, but 'Bone' is to satirize what a jumping man in galoshes is to tap dancing." The cast also includes Andrew Duggan and Jeannie Berlin.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

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12 Rue de la Paix, Paris 1<sup>er</sup>. Tel: 073-84-77.

—Georges d'ESPAGNAT:

Albert ANDRE

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—ALEXANDRE IOLAS:

January 18-February 12.

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—GALERIE D'ART TRIBULUM:

32 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1<sup>er</sup>.

—CÉLINE D'ART TRIBULUM:

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123 27 Dore Adm 1.20	25	195	125	125	125	42	145 28 Dorey 1.24	6	48	4	31	31	12	—	146 672 GHM 2.35	5	104	102	102	5	114	114	114	114	114				
123 28 Dore Adm 1.																													

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JAN. 19-20, 1974

## FINANCE

### MF Talks Fail to Get Accord on Oil, Reform

SOME Jan. 18 (Reuters) — Oil ministers of the Committee of 20 — a group set up by the International Monetary Fund to negotiate world monetary reform — had been studying a proposal for a new IMF borrowing facility through which funds could be channelled back from the oil-importing countries to the oil ministers, should be "urgently explored," according to a final communiqué.

Mr. Shultz also said he had been heartened by the warmth with which delegates had welcomed President Nixon's initiative in calling a conference of oil-importing countries in Washington on Feb. 11.

He said that various proposals made here for making the conference a success, including a suggestion that finance ministers as well as foreign ministers should take part, would be reported by him to the President.

Mr. Shultz said he saw the Washington conference as the beginning of a process for putting a "cooperative umbrella" over the actions of both the oil producers and consumers.

The cautious wording of the communiqué on this point appears to reflect the thinking of the United States and West Germany, which took the line during the two-day conference that agreement on the proposal might appear as acceptance of the oil price rises.

U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz reiterated after the conference had ended that the United States regards the financial problems caused by the oil situation as unmanageable for many countries, and that there would have to be a reduction in these abruptly increased prices.

As a result of the oil price rises, IMF experts have estimated that oil-consuming states could suffer combined balance-of-payments deficits of around \$65 billion a year.

#### Move to Circumvent U.S. Order Seen

### Alleged Vesco Assets for Sale in Bahamas

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — Some major Bahamian assets allegedly controlled by fugitive Robert L. Vesco are to be sold under agreements that raise questions in the minds of U.S. and Canadian securities regulators.

The doubt inspired by the pending transactions is whether control of General Bahamian Cos., Value Capital Ltd., and perhaps other concerns would pass to owners completely independent of Mr. Vesco.

So far the regulators say there is little evidence to suggest otherwise. But it is understood that the purchasers, a group of prominent Bahamian businessmen associated politically with the government headed by Premier Lynden O. Pindling, are borrowing \$3 million of the \$4 million down payment for 88 percent of General Bahamian from Mr. Vesco's chief business associate, Norman P. Leblanc.

The apparent leader of the Bahamian businessmen, Sen. Sydney C. Carroll, says the group has "no connection at all" with the Vesco camp. But he declines to answer any questions about the proposed transactions and their financing. The agreements are still under negotiation, he insists, and cannot be discussed until they are final.

However, shareholders of Security Capital Corp., an ailing Canadian company, nominally controlled by Mr. Leblanc, are to vote on Jan. 23 in Toronto, on the basis of somewhat limited information, on the proposed sale of its 88 percent interest in General Bahamian to the Bahamian group for a total of \$7.4 million. At least March 31, Security Capital valued its investment in General Bahamian at \$7.3 million.

Mr. Vesco, who is under indictment in the United States in obstruction-of-justice and fraud charges, last month defeated efforts by the Justice Department to extradite him from the Bahamas.

In the past, Mr. Vesco has denied any connection with or authority over the companies involved in the pending transactions.

Mr. Leblanc, an expatriate Canadian accountant, purportedly controls them through a chain of holding companies with names such as Farbion Ltd. and Global Holdings Ltd. Mr. Leblanc is also principal defendant in the civil fraud suit brought against the Vesco group by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC contends that Mr. Leblanc and his companies are parties to Mr. Vesco in the alleged looting of \$224 million from four foreign mutual funds managed by the almost defunct IOS Ltd.

Mr. Leblanc and some of his companies were found in default for failing, on jurisdictional grounds, to answer the SEC complaints against them in New York. A federal judge appointed a receiver to take charge of the companies and their assets, with authority to begin legal action in the Bahamas for that purpose.

The current maneuvering became known when Security Capital announced the agreement to sell its controlling interest in General Bahamian, which controls leading retail and service businesses in the Bahamas, but has been badly hurt financially by

both the United States and West Germany have been arguing that the top priority at the moment is to get oil prices reduced, and West German officials have had harsh words here for what they see as the submissive attitude and "go-it-alone" tendencies of Britain and France toward Arab states.

Mr. Shultz also said he had been heartened by the warmth with which delegates had welcomed President Nixon's initiative in calling a conference of oil-importing countries in Washington on Feb. 11.

He said that various proposals made here for making the conference a success, including a suggestion that finance ministers as well as foreign ministers should take part, would be reported by him to the President.

Mr. Shultz said he saw the Washington conference as the beginning of a process for putting a "cooperative umbrella" over the actions of both the oil producers and consumers.

The treasury secretary said the ministerial conference here had been a "decisive" meeting because it had laid out clearly both the future work program of the Committee of 20, and the problems faced in the energy area.

The conference in fact decided to wind up the Committee of 20 after a final ministerial meeting in Washington on June 12-13 when it would have completed its work on the main features of a revised monetary system.

But the final communiqué implicitly recognized that there is now no possibility of implementing a complete package of new monetary rules because of the changed world economic situation.

All Warhane, chairman of the Committee of 20, told a press conference after the meeting that the oil-producing countries had during the meeting shown they were willing to cooperate in finding solutions to the crisis.

"Priority should be given to certain important aspects of reform affecting the interests both of developed and developing countries, with a view to their early



H. J. Witteveen,  
head of the IMF.

implementation," the communiqué said.

"Other aspects of reform could be agreed with the understanding that their operational provisions be developed and implemented at a later date."

The meeting agreed in principle to establish new special drawing rights to act for a temporary period of around two years as the world's basic monetary unit which would be valued in terms of a basket of national currencies instead of gold.

It was left to the IMF executive board to work out the composition of this basket, the effective interest rate which the new SDRs bear, and other outstanding problems, the communiqué said.

Complaints to Be Set Up

It was also agreed to set up a permanent council of 20 finance ministers within the IMF to manage and adapt the world monetary system, and to deal with sudden disturbances which might threaten it.

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"Priority should be given to certain important aspects of reform affecting the interests both of developed and developing countries, with a view to their early

### U.S. Will Seek Steel Import Pact Renewal

#### But Legal Problems Are Delaying Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — The Nixon administration is expected to seek renewal of an international steel agreement with Japanese and European steel-making federations later this year.

But U.S. officials and steel industry sources agree that renewal is a low-priority issue now and that unsettled legal questions would delay the State Department's initiative, even if steel producer groups abroad are ready to begin talks.

A decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington is long overdue on whether, as the Justice Department claims, the President has power to grant U.S. anti-trust law immunity to steel makers abroad who have agreed, in two separate arrangements, to hold down their exports to the United States.

The Justice Department asked the court to overturn a lower court ruling that the steel arrangements, in effect, did not extend U.S. anti-trust immunity to producers in Japan and Europe who had accepted the quota arrangements for steel shipments to the U.S. market. No decision is yet in sight.

U.S. officials and representatives of foreign steel makers think that unless the appeals court or perhaps the Supreme Court upholds the position of the State Department, it would be difficult for U.S. officials to persuade Japanese and European steel producers to accept still another extension of the present arrangements through 1971.

U.S. steel producers want the agreement, expiring Dec. 31, 1974, to be extended and, if possible, broadened to include more steel-exporting countries.

But with world steel demand continuing strong and neither Japanese nor European producers exporting as much to the United States as quota limits provide, domestic steel industry leaders are not pressing for early U.S. government action on this question. U.S. producers also are aware that the State Department cannot take any action until the court clarifies the legal issues.

The U.S. Commerce Department has forecast U.S. steel imports during 1974 at about 14 million tons (3,000 pounds each), compared with 1973 imports of more than 15 million tons. This prediction was made before the international oil crisis raised another question: Will a slowing of demand in other industrial nations and higher oil import bills cause the Japanese, Europeans and others to start shipping more steel in 1974?

At the close of 1973, John Roche, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: "The steel import problem has receded, but not disappeared."

Stewart Cort of Bethlehem Steel Corp. agreed.

"Temporarily, at least," said Mr. Cort, "imported steel isn't the problem; it has been for quite a few years. Many steel users are finding that less foreign steel is available and also that it is now priced substantially above domestic steel."

From the viewpoint of Nixon administration trade policymakers, any junking of the existing international agreement or court rulings blocking them from negotiating another pact later this year would create some additional problems for getting a trade bill through the Senate in 1974.

For the past several years, the claim of U.S. steel producers for mandatory steel import quotas, imposed by Congress, has died down, mainly because top steel industry executives have been satisfied with the so-called "voluntary" arrangements with the European and Japanese producers.

### Company Reports

#### A.O. Smith

	1973	1972	1971	1970
Revenue (millions) ..	148.7	132.0	115.5	107.2
Profit (millions) ..	3.42	2.06	2.05	2.51
Per Share .....	0.70	0.42	0.42	0.42
<b>First Quarter</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	81.05	49.28	78.31	72.64
Profit (millions) ..	15.16	9.94	34.80	37.53
Per Share (Diluted) ..	0.72	0.48	0.54	0.54

#### Ralston Purina

	1973	1972	1971	1970
Revenue (millions) ..	737.6	516.5	522.0	491.1
Profit (millions) ..	45.2	42.6	42.9	39.45
Per Share .....	0.62	0.55	0.52	0.48
<b>First Half</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	783.1	726.4	787.5	726.4
Profit (millions) ..	43.80	37.53	43.80	37.53
Per Share (Diluted) ..	0.72	0.68	0.72	0.68

#### Chase Manhattan Corp.

	1973	1972	1971	1970
Revenue (millions) ..	445.2	424.6	422.0	416.1
Profit (millions) ..	1.41	1.33	1.41	1.33
Per Share .....	b 1.41	b 1.28	b 1.41	b 1.28
<b>First Quarter</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	164.7	148.3	151.5	146.6
Profit (millions) ..	16.31	14.65	16.31	14.65
Per Share .....	b 16.31	b 14.65	b 16.31	b 14.65
<b>Year</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	876.31	778.13	876.31	778.13
Profit (millions) ..	5.00	4.54	5.00	4.54
Per Share .....	b 5.00	b 4.54	b 5.00	b 4.54
<b>Second Quarter</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	884.67	778.40	884.67	778.40
Profit (millions) ..	4.95	4.56	4.95	4.56
Per Share .....	b 4.95	b 4.56	b 4.95	b 4.56

#### Continental Illinois

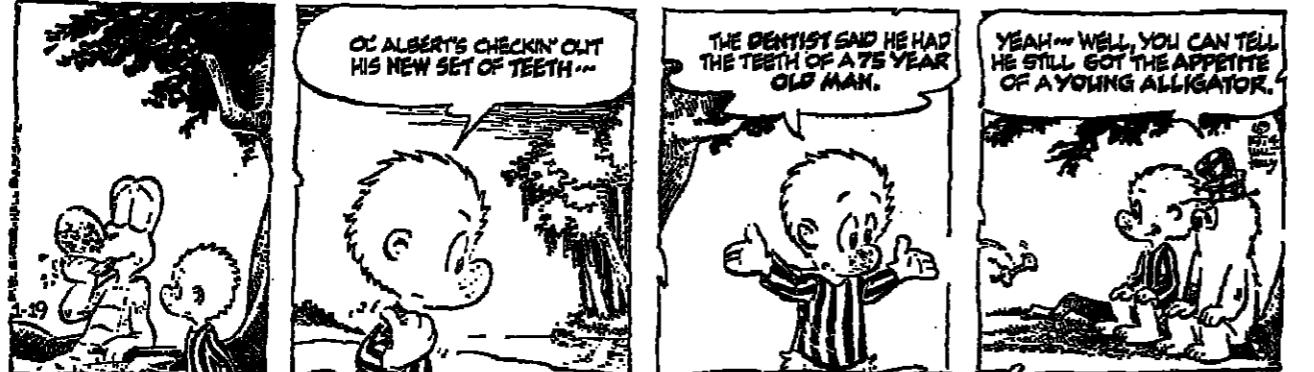
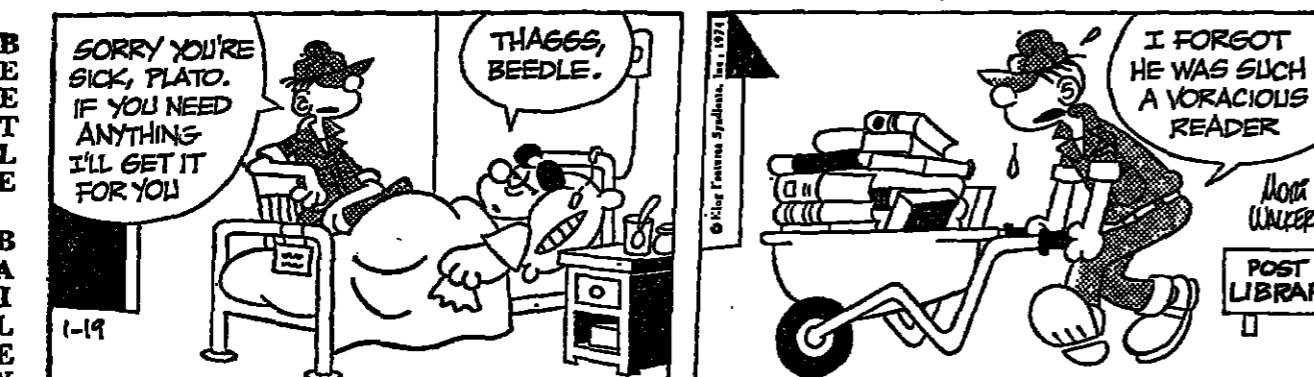
	1973	1972	1971	1970
Revenue (millions) ..	225.49	222.35	225.49	222.35
Profit (millions) ..	1.48	1.30	1.48	1.30
Per Share .....	b 1.48	b 1.30	b 1.48	b 1.30
<b>First Quarter</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	105.53	97.13	105.53	97.13
Profit (millions) ..	0.56	0.50	0.56	0.50
Per Share .....	b 0.56	b 0.50	b 0.56	b 0.50
<b>Year</b>				
Revenue (millions) ..	352.88	183.65	352.88	183.65
Profit (millions) ..	9.63	9.22	9.63	9.22
Per Share .....	b 9.63	b 9.22	b 9.63	b 9.22

#### National Airlines

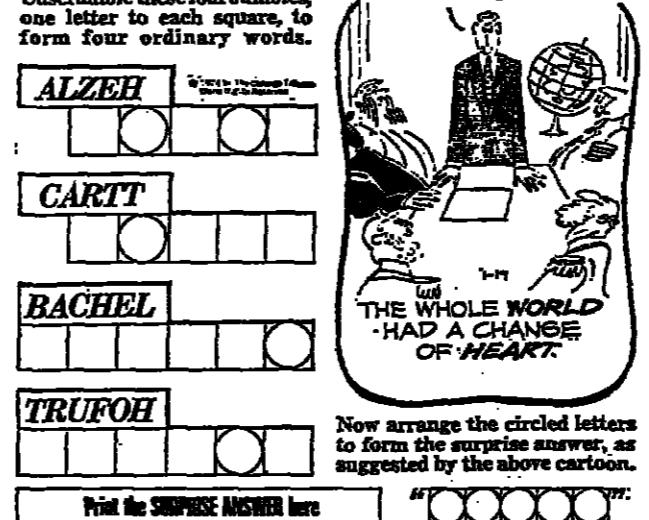
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**BLONDIE****DENNIS THE MENACE**

"MAYBE HE COULDN'T AFFORD TO GO SOUTH FOR THE WINTER. EVER THINK OF THAT?"

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD JR. & ROBERT KRAMER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's JUMBLE: JADE CHAIR FINISH GATHER

Answer: What a surly gets for making feet smaller—A FEE

(Answers Monday)

Answer: What a surly gets for making feet smaller—A FEE

(Answers Monday)

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*As Coach's Ex-Team Is Nailed*

## Rule-Bender Shows Agility

By Kenneth Denlinger

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 18 (UPI)—Jerry Tarkanian's fellow legitimate basketball coaches admire his on-court skills, his off-court personality and the fact he has given numerous black students a chance to escape an otherwise dreary future.

Actually, though, many are convinced that Tarkanian's greatest asset is agility, sooting to the University of Nevada at Las Vegas shortly before the NCAA led an indefinite probation of

not less than three years on his former school, Cal State Long Beach.

It has been widely and inaccurately reported that Long Beach State was guilty of 26 violations in football and basketball. Actually, the school that was ranked as high as third nationally in basketball was penalized for 74 violations of 26 rule groupings.

Some of the rules merely were bent, according to the NCAA, others were kicked aside. There was evidence of fraudulent tests,

### Boston Dominates Selections to NHL East All-Star Squad

MONTRÉAL, Jan. 18 (UPI)—no one's surprise, the Boston Bruins dominated the first group of players selected yesterday for the East Division team in the annual National Hockey League all-star game, to be held Jan. 29 at Chicago.

The West Division selections

were announced earlier this week.

### Would Spitz Have Practiced in Pantyhose?

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—It's easy to spot members of the University of Miami swimming team. They're the muscular guys who hang around the pool wearing brightly-colored briefs and pantyhose.

The swimmers shave off their hair to reduce friction as they slice through the water. It may seem extreme, but tenths of a second mean a lot in a sport where hundreds of a second can separate a winner from a loser.

The pantyhose worn in practice serve the same purposes as weighted shoes on a runner or a heavy rider carried by a racehorse in workouts. When you take them off, you feel feather light.

### College Basketball

TUESDAY'S GAMES

East

Island, 7a, Maine, 7a

Massachusetts, 7a

New Haven, 8a, Thomas More, 7a

South

land, 11a, Furman, 7a

Carolina, 8a, Virginia, 7a

St. 8a, Union, 7a

U.S. 11a, 12a, Southern, 7a

Baylor-Cookson, 8a

Norm, 8a, Lynchburg, 8a

Midwest

Wichita St. 8a

Robert, 10a, Loyola (IL), 8a

U.S. 4a, Iowa, 4a

Southwest

Houston, 6a, Southwest Texas St., 8a

St. 8a, Texas, 8a

St. 8a, Oklahoma, 8a

Angeles St. 7a, San Diego St. 7a

### Without Walton, UCLA Wins 88th Straight Match

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (WP)—UCLA won its 88th straight basketball game last night, a 68-44 rout of Iowa, with injured Bill Walton again out of uniform.

Bruin coach John Wooden said that the 6-foot-11 Walton worked out earlier yesterday, "but was in pain whenever he moved to one side. He was afraid playing would deter his complete recovery."

Wooden said that Walton's status was a day-by-day situation as tomorrow's collision with second-ranked Notre Dame was concerned.

Walton hardly was needed last night, as the Bruins increased an eight-point lead to 16 in the first six minutes of the second half.

The UCLA front line of Keith Wilkes, Dave Meyers and Walton's backup, 7-1 Ralph Drollinger, controlled the boards. They muscled 17 more rebounds than Iowa in the first half.

Prominent among them will be

sizable benefits to football supposedly in the form of unpaid loans of \$600 and \$700 at times and numerous illegal flights home for players.

The commissioner of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, Jess Hill, said he was "not particularly surprised with the penalty."

The Long Beach State football coach, Jim Strangland, resigned during a winter season for a position in private business. Tarkanian, who said he was "disappointed, shocked and truly stunned" by the penalties, allowed himself to be lured to Las Vegas last March.

A man of Tarkanian's stature does not come cheaply. Reportedly, he received a \$22,000 annual salary, \$15,000 for a television show, \$8,000 from a booster group, a \$10,000 house, \$3,000 annual clothes allowance, free medical and dental service, two cars for himself, one each for his assistants and a \$20,000 recruiting budget.

Attracted Several

Not surprisingly, Tarkanian attracted several blue-chip freshmen to Vegas, among them Eddie Owens of Houston, Jepp Kelly from Pittsburgh, Glen Goldreicks from Boulder, Colo., and Lewis Brown and Jackie Robinson from the Los Angeles area.

Tarkanian's rebels leaped to an outstanding start and popped up among the top 20 teams in wire-service polls before back-to-back losses to St. Mary's and Seattle last week dropped them to 9-3.

Tarkanian is not the first coach to switch schools just before an NCAA crackdown—and thus escape any restrictions he might suffer if found guilty by due process. He may be the last.

The assistant executive director of the NCAA, Tom Hansen, reports "very strong" sentiment for legislation that would allow the body to reach into "a second institution" and levy proper punishment.

Properly, the NCAA has passed a rule prohibiting anyone who accepted improper inducements from playing for that school in national championship events. Had it been enacted earlier, David Thompson could not participate for North Carolina State in the NCAA playoffs this season.

The best policemen are the schools, who set the mood for athletics, determining how much pressure the coaches face and thus how many rules must be bent to win.

There has been a suggestion that the wire services not rank any teams on NCAA probation.

The games have gone on sale, and

United Press International  
Muhammad Ali is undermined in sidewalk appearance.

### Foreman Signs for Bout

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—World heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman signed today to defend his crown against Ken Norton on March 25 at a site still to be announced.

Foreman will collect a \$700,000 guarantee or 40 percent of the proceeds, while Norton will get \$200,000 or 20 percent.

A Panamanian corporation, Telemedia de Panama, was listed as the promoter, but a spokesman said that indications were the 15-round battle will be held within the United States.

Telemedia is headed by Alex Valdez, a Peruvian living in Paris. Valdez played a role in the Foreman-Joe Frazier title fight in Kingston, Jamaica, last January.

Foreman won the title in an upset, sending Frazier to the canvas six times and stopping him in 1:35 of the second round.

Since then, he has fought only once, knocking out Joe "King" Roman of Puerto Rico in the first round at Tokyo last Sept. 1.

### Montreal Aims for Self-Financed '76 Olympics

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The 1976 summer Olympic champion building that serves as headquarters, the bright red Olympic banner flutters in the snow.

"These Olympics will be looked upon as the games that saved the Olympics," says Montreal's Mayor Jean Drapeau, a home-town booster and old-style politician whom many here credit with having called the world's attention to this graceful city six years ago with Expo 67.

"What we're aiming to prove is that the games can be self-financed, that they are getting out of politics," explained the mayor, who predicts that most of the \$10-million Olympic budget will be raised through the sale of commemorative coins.

### Early Opposition

After Arab terrorists killed 11 Israeli athletes and a German policeman at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, there was some opposition to having the games here, but the mayor overcame his opponents, largely by ignoring them.

There were also fears—still widespread—of a huge deficit, like the one left by the 1967 fair, and Ottawa warned that the federal treasury would not make it up this time. But the mayor, convinced of the soundness of his plan, replied:

"The Montreal Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby."

The key to the financing plan—and the measure of its success between now and the raising of the torch on July 17, 1975—is a series of silver Olympic coins, the first of which went on sale last month.

Over the next two and a half years, Canada plans to mint 60 million of them, in denominations of \$5 and \$10. They will have a total face value of \$450 million and will sell for perhaps \$50 million more than that, allowing for special packaging and what coin collectors call "proof condition sets."

Officials of the coin program expect to sell 25 percent of the

### Ali Meets Frazier and a Midget

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Sparring with an adversary named Michu, Muhammad Ali looked poised and unafraid. Swapping insults with Joe Frazier, he sounded paranoid—that is to say, normal.

At 23 pounds 33 inches tall and 34 years old, Michu was giving the former heavyweight champion almost 200 pounds, three and a half feet in height and two years in age. He had come north from the winter quarters of Ringling Bros-Barnum & Bailey for the match, which was staged for a sellout crowd of photographers on the East 60th Street sidewalk outside a restaurant.

The encounter with Frazier took place inside the pub at a joint birthday party. Ali turned 32 yesterday. Frazier reached 30 last Saturday.

With Madison Square Garden virtually sold out for their Jan. 28 rematch, the fighters took the day off from their training camps to sell theater seats for closed-circuit television. Following the birthday luncheon, they were booked for at least two TV taping, shooting and shooting at the children's program, "Wonderland," and shooting the breeze with Dick Cavett Show for next Thursday night.

Ali was conservatively elegant in a red sports jacket with white shirt and red tie. The bearded Frazier looked tough in a brown tweed suit with a surgically sutured cut on his nose that he will look tougher in the peacock-trunks of crushed white velvet which he has designed for his second fight against the chin he loves to touch.

The Frazier Allights of March, 1971, was history's first meeting of undefeated heavyweights in the boom of health who had equally valid claims to the championship of the world. It was a \$20-million closed-circuit production.

The men are older now, both have been beaten and are probably past their peak, and there is only one thing new about this 12-round engagement. It figures to be the first million-dollar gate for a nontitle fight. As for yesterday's act, the only thing new was the judge.

Even before television, radio and news photographers made a madhouse of the small dining room, Ali's falsetto was filling it.

"I want Joe Frazier! I want Joe Frazier! In India, all I heard was Joe Frazier. In Cairo, Egypt, Joe Frazier. I never wanted to

win a draw. Let 'em fight to a finish," a man suggested knowing the commission would not approve that, either.

"Ain't gonna be no draw," Ali cried. "How he gonna win six rounds in 12?"

"Ain't gonna be no knockout," he volunteered a moment later. He cracked the shapely mandible that Ken Norton broke with a punch last May. "This jaw don't go nowhere."

"Got it wired up right, huh?" Frazier said.

They took off their jackets and jingled at each other so violently it required John (Lionel Strongfort) Condon to hold them apart.

"They fight like hell players," said Jim Bouton, a hall player turned square.

Frazier had said his weight was down to 208 pounds. Ali said he would come in at 210.

Condon introduced Dick Cavett.

"How much do you weigh now, Dick?" Bouton asked.

appear, he took a seat two chairs removed from Ali. Somebody asked what he had brought for Ali's birthday.

"Happy birthday," he said to Ali, not warmly.

"That's all." On the 33th, I'll give him another present, but that's all now. You 23."

"That's right," the other said. "We're getting old."

"How do you feel about Ali's claim that he really won the first fight?" Frazier was asked.

"He says that?" Ali said.

"It's just my opinion," Ali said. "You oughta look at the films a few times."

"I've looked at it a hundred times."

"Learn anything?"

"You took a terrible beating, Joe."

"For a guy that was down you talk a lot—"

"That don't mean nothin'. I been down a lot of times. You had Joe Bugner down but he don't stay down. You in trouble, Joe."

"Do I look scared? Look at me shaking. Any other questions, gentlemen?"

The sameness made John Condon nervous. so the Garden's resourceful drumbeater announced that the boxing commission would be asked to approve extra rounds in the event of

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